



Health and Social Vision

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Vision:

Lebanon is a civil state that protects its citizens and secures a promising future for them.

Strategy and Services:

› Section One: Health affairs

1. Ensuring health coverage for every citizen.
2. Rehabilitating and developing public hospitals through international grants (development of human resources, management, medical equipment) in exchange for corresponding medical services.
3. Establishing an evaluation mechanism for standards and performance indicators for public hospitals under the threat of administrative change.
4. Expanding the network of public hospitals to cover broader geographical areas and involving health college students (medicine, nursing, laboratories) in providing service in hospitals as a training period, reducing hospital operating costs, and thus healthcare costs for the state.
5. Utilizing private hospitals for complex health cases.





6. Evaluating hospital admissions by a third party.

7. Restricting the benefits of Ministry of Health hospitalization services to those not covered by health insurance or social security.

8. Allowing public hospitals to receive insured cases to create a new source of income for the hospital, included in the administration's performance indicators.

9. Mandating companies and institutions to insure all employees.

Strategy and Services:

› Section Two: Social security and solidarity and elderly care

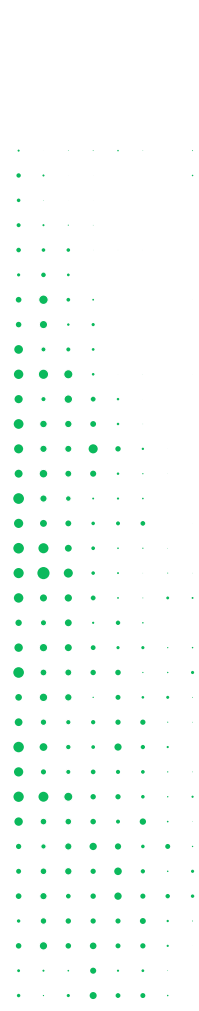
1. Investing social security funds in local and external projects.

2. Developing a social security and solidarity system prioritizing the most needy individuals, enhancing their social and economic quality of life and providing a decent standard of living through cash and service support to qualify the individual and ensure their transition to a productive stage. Support includes retirement pension, illness, injury compensation, maternity, disability compensation, unemployment compensation, child allowance, and family income shortfall compensation.

Features of this system:

- A precise methodology ensuring the arrival of public funds and local and international programs to the deserving.
- High flexibility to understand the needs and changes of the beneficiaries.
- Periodic follow-up to achieve the system's goals.





3. Dividing the social security fund into two packages: one funded by the state and the other by employee and employer contributions (5% deducted from the worker and 12% from the employer for the above services).

4. Providing the minimum wage to the unemployed for six months, renewable for another six under certain conditions, provided they register in the job search system and enroll in training courses to ensure their transition to the productive stage, with the amount repaid over years at 0% interest. This strategy accompanies the national plan to reduce unemployment, implemented in phases.





Strategy and Services:

› Section Three: Retiree affairs

1. Receiving health insurance in exchange for 35 years of social security contributions, with the optional retirement age at 60, and the possibility for the individual to continue working.
2. Creating a new retirement system based on accumulated assets where workers annually contribute to the retirement salary plan managed by the non-profit retirement institution, overseen by the retirement regulatory authority, with contributions tax-exempt.
3. Investing fund money in profitable investment projects to secure additional returns for contributors.
4. Allowing the retiree to withdraw the accumulated funds in full at retirement age or receive a lifetime monthly salary.
5. During the contract period, the contributor benefits from health insurance and life insurance alongside the accumulated amounts.

Strategy and Services:

➤ Section Four: Children's affairs

Measuring any civilized progress of any society is gauged by its attention to childhood. Thus, we must focus on childhood aspects to prepare the future generation and elevate childhood to create conscious and aware individuals who understand their developmental role in serving society.

1. Establishing a Child Support Center in the Ministry of Social Affairs to monitor all child-related issues, develop various scenarios to address them, gather information, formulate solutions, develop programs, follow up on all studies and research, and approve the best global practices in dealing with child problems.

The center addresses all types of abuse, including psychological, physical, sexual, and neglect in providing a safe environment for the child in education, health care, and recreation.

2. Ensuring compulsory education for children from all social classes until the age of 18.

3. Raising family and community awareness of child rights.



4. Following up and implementing decisions, projects, and agreements issued by local and international conferences and seminars and setting appropriate mechanisms for their activation.

5. Juvenile and delinquent centers:

- Providing social care for juveniles and their families through individual, family, and group interviews.
- Providing activities that qualify the juvenile to return to society happy, capable, secure, and aware of their rights.
- Field follow-up of the juvenile in their family or place of punishment.
- Communicating with training supervisors in training places.
- Submitting periodic social reports to the judiciary regarding delinquent juveniles, which can end, change, or extend measures.
- Attending judicial sessions with delinquent juveniles in courts.
- Providing consultations to the juvenile's family.
- Raising awareness and guidance for all community members in all sectors.



Strategy and Services:

› Section Five: Civil and personal status law

1. Family justice is a condition for balance and happiness.

2. Organizing family issues, the basic unit of society.

3. Equality between men and women in rights and duties.

4. Calling for civil legislation and changing the personal status law does not conflict with religions or individuals' freedom to practice their worship, rituals, and ceremonies. Religious beliefs deserve complete respect, and worship, rituals, and religious ceremonies are part of the intellectual, emotional, and spiritual heritage of every country. Civil laws based on justice respect the higher purposes of religions.

5. Starting by enacting a nationality law that guarantees full equality between men and women.

6. The mother has the right to priority custody of her children in all cases until the age of 15, unless she relinquishes this right or is proven unable to do so in civil court.





7. Article 9 of the constitution stipulates that the state respects sect rights, and it is the state that organizes these rights, not the sects that manage and organize citizens' rights.

8. Lebanon is committed to the Charter of Human Rights, i.e., its civil and political rights.

9. The optional civil law for personal status is significant as it affirms the state's authority, people's sovereignty, and the state's reference over any other authority, enhancing the priority of equal citizenship rights over any other rights.

10. Automating personal status records using modern technologies to achieve

e-government.

11. In the case of a Lebanese woman marrying a foreigner, she has the right to grant her nationality to her children just like a man.

Mixed-religion marriage is allowed, and each spouse has the right to remain in their religion and belief.

12. Establishing civil state courts to look into personal status disputes and a specialized body for family mediation and conflict management.

13. Lebanon shall have its unified official civil personal status law, making adherence to sectarian personal status laws optional, with civil divorce and inheritance laws being binding unless the spouses agree to choose the sectarian law for divorce and inheritance.

Strategy and Services:

› Section Six: Social affairs and charitable and civic associations

The state's institutions' failure in Lebanon to meet citizens' basic needs has led to the emergence of thousands of charitable institutions and civil society organizations to fill this gap, resulting in "chaos" driven by the absence of a legal framework and serious oversight. This causes many of these institutions to exploit their charitable purpose for commercial and political purposes. The chaos in associations is due to the application of the parties' law to associations, suspending the development of civil society legislation due to the political tension in the country.

These institutions, according to the law, are subject to the oversight of the Audit Bureau through a body to which every

association submits an annual report on its activities, achievements, and budget.

Reforming the reality of associations in Lebanon necessitates enacting a modern law translating the need for specialized civil organizations subject to oversight bodies completely independent of political power, achieving the need for society to serve associations transparently and accurately.

The need to approve the announcement and notification by a specialized technical committee instead of the Minister of Interior is crucial.

It is necessary to stop any unauthorized civil activity, hold associations deviating from their licensed objectives accountable, and stop those conflicting with the Lebanese constitution.

It is also essential to control funding sources and justify expenditures strictly.





Strategy and Services:

› Section Seven: Labor and workers' affairs

Since 1992, the political authority has marginalized workers' rights, impoverished them, and excessively stolen their resources and savings. It has also targeted the labor union body by legalizing fake unions to control the General Labor Union and suppress any protest voice aiming to correct wages and social benefits.

Thus, correcting the unjust labor reality and enacting legal instruments formulated by the three production parties (governments, employers, and workers) is necessary. These instruments include the main labor rights principles, such as minimum wages, decent work standards, and safe working conditions, aligning the

hoped-for updates with international labor conventions, such as Convention No. 110 and Convention No. 156 advocating for gender wage equality, enhancing opportunities for men and women to obtain decent and productive work in conditions of freedom, equality, security, and dignity, and Convention No. 190 on eliminating violence and harassment in the workplace adopted by the 100th International Labour Conference held in Geneva on June 10, 2019, and Convention No. 105 on the abolition of forced labor in 1957, Convention No. 87 on freedom of association and protection of the right to organize in 1948,

Convention No. 98 on the right to organize and collective bargaining in 1949, Convention No. 100 on equal remuneration in 1951, Convention No. 111 on discrimination (employment and occupation) in 1958, Convention No. 138 on minimum age in 1973, and Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labor in 1999.

Therefore, a free General Labor Union can build a work strategy in this regard on three main pillars:

1. Working in the coming phase to enhance national labor and protect it from foreign competition. Efforts should be made to encourage and facilitate foreign labor with added value.
2. Enhancing social protection measures to ensure that the worker and their social environment have sufficient social security, continuity, and growth.
3. Enhancing social dialogue between production parties to achieve what should be achieved for the national working class, primarily changing the labor law and enacting necessary legislation and regulations, enabling workers to their rights and bringing them closer to their legitimate goals.
4. Forming a civil labor coalition to work together for this purpose.

